

**REVISION RECORD  
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENT**

**November 22, 2004**

**2001 Title 24, Part 9, California Fire Code**

**PLEASE NOTE: The date of this Supplement is for identification purposes only.  
See the History Note Appendix for the adoption and effective dates of the provisions.**

It is suggested that the section number as well as the page number be checked when inserting this material and removing the superseded material. In case of doubt, rely on the section numbers rather than the page numbers since the section numbers must run consecutively.

It is further suggested that the superseded material be retained with this revision record sheet so that the prior wording of any section can be easily ascertained.

Please keep the removed pages with this revision page for future reference.

**NOTE**

Due to the fact that the application date for a building permit establishes the California Building Standards Code provisions that are effective at the local level, which apply to the plans, specifications and construction for that permit, it is strongly recommended that the removed pages be retained for historical reference.

**Remove Old White Pages**

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**Insert New Blue Colored Pages**

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# PART I

## GENERAL

### ARTICLE 1 — ADMINISTRATION

#### SECTION 101 — GENERAL

**101.1 Title.** This code shall be known as the UNIFORM FIRE CODE, may be cited as such, and will be referred to herein as “this code.”

*[For SFM] For the state of California, this code shall be known as the CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, may be cited as such, and will be referenced to herein as “this code.”*

#### 101.2 Scope. *[for SFM] and Application.*

**101.2.1 Scope.** This code prescribes regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practice for the safeguarding to a reasonable degree of life and property from the hazards of fire explosion, and dangerous conditions arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the use or occupancy of buildings or premises and provisions to assist emergency response personnel.

The provisions of this code shall supplement any and all laws relating to fire safety and shall apply to all persons without restriction, unless specifically exempted.

The provisions of this code do not apply to off-site transportation of hazardous materials in accordance with DOT requirements.

#### 101.2.2 Applications and enforcing agency. *SFM-California State Fire Marshal.*

**101.2.2.1 Application.** Any building or structure used or intended for use as an asylum, jail, mental hospital, hospital, home for the elderly, children’s nursery, children’s home or institution, school or any similar occupancy of any capacity.

Any theater, dance hall, skating rink, auditorium, assembly hall, meeting hall, nightclub, fair building, or similar place of assemblage when 50 or more persons may gather together in a building, room or structure for the purpose of amusement, entertainment, instruction, deliberation, worship, drinking or dining, awaiting transportation, or education.

*Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Section 13143.*

*Reference-Health and Safety Code Section 13143, 1566.45, 1531.3 and 1568.0832.*

**Small Family Day-care Homes.** *Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Sections 1597.45, 1597.54, 13143 and 17921.*

*Reference -Health and Safety Code Section 13143.*

**Large Family Day-care Homes** *Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Sections 1597.46, 1597.54 and 17921.*

*Reference-Health and Safety Code Section 13143.*

#### **Residential Facilities and Residential Facilities for the Elderly**

*Authority Cite-Health and Safety Code Section 13113, 13131.5 and 13133.*

*Reference-Health and Safety Code Section 13143 and 1569.72.*

**Any state institution or other state-owned or state-occupied building.**

*Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Section 13108.*

*Reference-Health and Safety Code Section 13143.*

**High-Rise Structures.** *Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Section 13211.*

*Reference-Health and Safety Code Section 13143.*

**Motion Picture Production Studios** *Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Section 13143.1*

*Reference-Health and Safety Code Section 13143.*

**Organized Camps.** *Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Section 18897.3*

*Reference -Health and Safety Code Section 13143.*

*All hotels, motels, lodging houses, apartment houses and dwellings, including congregate residences and buildings and structures accessory thereto.*

*Multiple-story structures existing on January 1, 1975, let for human habitation, including and limited to, hotels, motels, apartment houses, less than 75 feet (22 860mm) above the lowest floor level having building access, wherein rooms, used for sleeping are let above the ground floor.*

*Authority Cited- Health and Safety Code Sections 13143.2 and 17921.*

*Reference-Health and Safety Code Section 13143.*

*Certified family-care homes, out-of-home placement facilities, halfway houses, drug and/or alcohol rehabilitation facilities and any building or structure used or intended for use as a home or institution for the housing of any person of any age when such person is referred to or placed within such home or institution for protection social care and supervision services by any governmental agency.*

*Authority Cited -Health and Safety Code Section 13143.6*

*Reference-Health and Safety Code Section 13143.*

**Tents, awnings or other fabric enclosures used in connection with any occupancy.**

*Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Section 13116.*

*Reference-Health and Safety Code Section 13143.*

**Fire alarm devices, equipment systems, in connection with any occupancy.**

*Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Section 13114.*

#### **Hazardous Materials.**

*Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Sections 13143.9*

*Reference-Health and Safety Code, Sections 25531-25545.*

#### **Flammable and combustible liquids.**

*Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Section 13143.6*

**101.2.2.2 Enforcing Agency.** *Pursuant to Section 13146, Health and Safety Code, the responsibility for enforcement of building standards adopted by the state fire marshal and published in the California Building Standards Code relating to fire and panic*

safety and other regulations of the state fire marshal shall be as follows:

1. The city, county, or city and county jurisdiction in the area affected by the standard or regulation shall delegate the enforcement of the building standards relating to fire and panic safety and other regulations of the state fire marshal as they relate to Group R, Division 3 dwellings as described in Section 310 of Part 2 of the California Building Standards Code, to either of the following:

1.1 The chief of the fire authority of the city, county, or city and county, or authorized representative.

1.2 The chief building official of the city, county, or city and county or an authorized representative.

2. The chief of any city or county fire department or of any fire protection district, and any authorized representative, shall enforce within its jurisdiction the building standards and other regulations of the state fire marshal, except those described in Section 101.2.2.2, Item 1 or Item 4.

3. The state fire marshal shall have the authority to enforce the building standards and other regulations of the state fire marshal in areas outside of corporate cities and districts providing fire protection services.

4. The state fire marshal shall have the authority to enforce such building standards and other regulations of the state fire marshal in corporate and districts providing fire-protection services on request of the chief fire official or the governing body.

5. Any fee charged pursuant to the enforcement authority of this section shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, pursuant to Section 66014 of the Government Code.

**101.3 Subjects Not Specifically Regulated by this Code.** Where no applicable standards or requirements are set forth in this code, or contained within other laws, codes, regulations, ordinances or bylaws adopted by the jurisdiction, compliance with applicable standards of the National Fire Protection Association or other nationally recognized fire safety standards as are approved shall be deemed as prima facie evidence of compliance with the intent of this code. See also Section 9001.2.

Nothing herein shall derogate from the power of the chief to determine compliance with codes or standards for those activities or installations within the chief's jurisdiction or responsibility.

**101.4 Supplemental Rules and Regulations.** The chief is authorized to render interpretations of this code and to make and enforce rules and supplemental regulations in order to carry out the application and intent of its provisions. Such interpretations, rules and regulations shall be in conformance with the intent and purpose of this code and shall be available to the public during normal business hours.

**101.5 Liability.** The chief and other individuals charged by the chief with the control or extinguishment of any fire, the enforcement of this code or any other official duties, acting in good faith and without malice in the discharge of their duties, shall not thereby be rendered personally liable for any damage that may accrue to persons or property as a result of any act or by reason of any act or omission in the discharge of their duties. Any suit brought against the chief or such individuals because of such act or omission performed in the enforcement of any provision of such codes or other pertinent laws or ordinances implemented through the enforcement of this code or enforced by the code enforcement agency shall be defended by this jurisdiction until final termina-

tion of such proceedings, and any judgment resulting therefrom shall be assumed by this jurisdiction.

This code shall not be construed to relieve from or lessen the responsibility of any person owning, operating or controlling any building or structure for any damages to persons or property caused by defects, nor shall the code enforcement agency or its parent jurisdiction be held as assuming any such liability by reason of the inspections authorized by this code or any permits or certificates issued under this code.

See also Section 103.3.2.1.

**101.6 Conflicting Provisions.** Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable.

**101.7 Severability.** If any provision of this code or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the code and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

**101.8 References to Appendix.** When this code references the appendix, the provisions in the appendix shall not apply unless specifically adopted.

**101.9 Amendments.** When reference is made to a portion of this code or other applicable laws or ordinances, the reference applies to all amendments and additions now or hereafter made.

## SECTION 102 — RETROACTIVE APPLICATION TO EXISTING CONDITIONS

**102.1 Existing Conditions.** The provisions of this code shall apply to conditions arising 180 days after the publication thereof or at a later date as established by the California Building Standards Commission, conditions not legally in existence at the effective date of this code, and to conditions which, in the opinion of the chief, constitute a distinct hazard to life or property. See also Appendices 1-A and 1-B.

## SECTION 103 — INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

### 103.1 General.

**103.1.1 Technical assistance.** To determine the acceptability of technologies, processes, products, facilities, materials and uses attending the design, operation or use of a building or premises subject to the inspection of the department, the chief is authorized to require the owner or the person in possession or control of the building or premises to provide, without charge to the jurisdiction, a technical opinion and report. The opinion and report shall be prepared by a qualified engineer, specialist, laboratory or fire safety specialty organization acceptable to the chief and the owner and shall analyze the fire-safety properties of the design, operation or use of the building or premises and the facilities and appurtenances situated thereon, to recommend necessary changes.

The chief is authorized to require design submittals to bear the stamp of a professional engineer.

**103.1.2 Alternate materials and methods.** The chief is authorized to approve alternate materials or methods provided that the chief finds that the proposed design, use or operation satisfactorily complies with the intent of this code and that the method of work performed or operation is, for the purpose intended, at least equivalent to that prescribed in this code in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety. Approvals under the authority herein contained shall be subject to the approval of the building official whenever the alternate material or method involves matters regulated by the Building Code.

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# PART II

## DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### ARTICLE 2 — DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

#### SECTION 201 — GENERAL

**201.1 Definitions.** For the purpose of this code, certain words and phrases are defined and certain provisions shall be construed as set forth herein, unless it is apparent from the context that a different meaning is intended.

When terms are not defined, they shall have their ordinary accepted meanings within the context with which they are used. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged*, copyright 1986, shall be considered as providing ordinarily accepted meanings.

**201.2 Tenses.** Present tenses include past and future tenses and future tenses include the past.

**201.3 Number.** Singular numbers include plural and plural numbers include singular.

#### SECTION 202 — A

**AAR** is the Association of American Railroads.

**ADMINISTRATOR** is the executive officer of the jurisdictional area.

**AERIAL SHELL** is a pyrotechnic device that functions in the air.

**AEROSOL** is a product which is dispensed from an aerosol container by a propellant.

**AEROSOL CONTAINER** is a metal can, up to a maximum size of 33.8 fluid ounces (1000 mL), or a glass or plastic bottle, up to a maximum size of 4 fluid ounces (118 mL), that is designed to dispense an aerosol product.

**AEROSOL WAREHOUSE** is a building used for warehousing aerosol products.

**AGA** is the American Gas Association.

**AIA** is the American Insurance Association.

**ALARM** is the giving, signaling or transmitting to a public fire station or company or to an officer or employee thereof, whether by telephone, spoken word or otherwise, information to the effect that a fire or emergency condition exists at or near the place indicated by the person giving, signaling or transmitting such information.

**ALARM CONTROL UNIT** is a unit comprising the controls, relays, switches and associated circuits necessary to

1. Distribute power to a fire alarm system,
2. Receive signals from alarm-initiating devices and transmit them to alarm-signaling devices and accessory equipment, and
3. Electrically supervise the system circuitry.

**ALARM SIGNAL** is an audible or visual signal, or both, indicating the existence of an emergency fire condition. Audible devices may be bells, horns, chimes, speakers or similar devices. Voice alarms and their messages shall be approved.

**ALARM SYSTEM** is a combination of approved compatible devices with the necessary electrical interconnection and energy to produce an alarm signal in the event of fire or system activation.

**ALARM ZONE** is a building or defined area of a building as approved for purposes of identifying alarm-initiating locations.

**ALARM-INITIATING DEVICE** is manually or automatically operated equipment which, when activated, initiates an alarm through an alarm control unit or signaling device.

**ALARM-SIGNALING DEVICE** is equipment that produces an approved alarm signal.

**ALTER and ALTERATION** are a change, addition or modification in construction or occupancy.

**AMUSEMENT BUILDING** is a building or portion thereof, temporary or permanent, used for entertainment or educational purposes and which contains a system which transports passengers or provides a walkway through a course so arranged that the required means of egress are not apparent due to theatrical distractions, are disguised, or are not readily available due to the method of transportation through the building or structure.

**ANNUNCIATOR** is equipment which indicates the zone or area of a building from which an alarm has been initiated or the location of an alarm-initiating device and the operational condition of the alarm circuits of the system.

**ANSI** is the American National Standards Institute.

**APARTMENT HOUSE** is any building, or portion thereof, which contains three or more dwelling units including residential condominiums.

**API** is the American Petroleum Institute.

**APPLIANCE, PORTABLE**, is a device operated by electricity which is capable of being hand-carried or is easily moved from one place to another in normal use.

**APPLIANCE, STATIONARY**, is a device operated by electricity which is not affixed to a structure and which is not easily moved from one place to another.

**APPROVED** refers to approval by the chief as the result of review investigation or tests conducted by the chief or by reason of accepted principles or tests by national authorities, or technical or scientific organizations.

**AREA** is a particular extent of surface. (See also FLOOR AREA.)

**ARRAY** is a description of the configuration of storage. Characteristics considered in defining an array include the type of packaging, flue spaces, height of storage and compactness of storage.

**ARRAY, CLOSED**, is an array having a 6-inch (152.4 mm) or smaller width vertical flue space that restricts air movement through the stored commodity.

**ASHRAE** is the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers.

**ASME** is the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

**ASPHALT KETTLE** is a vessel or container used to process, heat, hold for heating, or dispense flammable or combustible roofing materials that are in liquid form or will take that form as a result of being exposed to such vessel or container.

**ASSEMBLY** is the gathering together of 50 or more persons for such purposes as deliberation, education, instruction, worship, entertainment, amusement, drinking, dining or awaiting transportation.

ASTM is the American Society for Testing and Materials.

**ATMOSPHERIC TANK** is a storage tank which has been designed to operate at pressures from atmospheric through 0.5 pound per square inch gage (psig) (3.4 kPa).

**ATRIUM** is an opening through two or more floor levels other than enclosed stairways, elevators, hoistways, escalators, plumbing, electrical, air-conditioning or other equipment, which is closed at the top and not defined as a mall. Floor levels as used in this definition do not include balconies within an assembly occupancy or mezzanines which comply with the Building Code requirements for mezzanines.

**AUTOMATED STORAGE** is storage of products within a storage system that is motor driven such that the product is automatically delivered to a stationary picking location.

**AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM SYSTEM** is a system which automatically detects a fire condition and actuates fire alarm-signaling devices.

**AUTOMATIC FIRE CHECK** is a device listed for installation in communicating piping carrying an explosive vapor/air mixture to prevent a flashback from reaching underground tanks or equipment in a piping system. These devices shall be equipped with special elements for arresting an explosion wave which may already be established in a pipe. These devices shall contain an automatically operated shutoff valve to stop flow of vapor/air mixture in event of a flashback and continued burning at the arrester element. The shutoff valve shall be capable of a manual reset.

**AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM** is an approved system of devices and equipment which automatically detects a fire and discharges an approved fire-extinguishing agent onto or in the area of a fire.

**AUTOMOBILE WRECKING YARD** is an area that stores salvage vehicles.

**AWNING** is a shelter supported entirely from the exterior wall of a building.

## SECTION 203 — B

**BALCONY, EXTERIOR EXIT**, is a landing or porch projecting from the wall of a building and which serves as an exit discharge component in a means of egress system. The long side shall be at least 50 percent open, and the open area above the guardrail shall be so distributed as to prevent the accumulation of smoke or toxic gases.

**BANDING** is a method of packaging consisting of stretch wrapping around not more than four sides of a pallet load.

**BARREL** is a volume of 42 U.S. gallons (159 L).

**BARRICADE** is a structure that consists of a combination of walls, floor and roof that is designed to withstand the rapid release of energy in an explosion. Barricades may be fully confined, partially vented or fully vented.

**BASEMENT** is any floor level below the first story in a building, except that a floor level in a building having only one floor level shall be classified as a basement unless such floor level qualifies as a first story as defined in the Building Code.

**BATTERY, LEAD-ACID**, is a group of electro-chemical cells interconnected to supply a nominal voltage of DC power to suitably connected electrical load. The number of cells connected in series determines the nominal voltage rating of the battery. The size of the cells determines the discharge capacity of the entire battery.

**BATTERY SYSTEM, STATIONARY LEAD-ACID**, is a system which consists of three interconnected subsystems:

1. A lead-acid battery;
2. A battery charger; and
3. A collection of rectifiers, inverters, converters and associated electrical equipment as required for a particular application.

**BATF** is the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

*[For SFM] BEDRIDDEN PERSON means a person, requiring assistance in turning and repositioning in bed, or being unable to independently transfer to and from bed, except in facilities with appropriate and sufficient care staff, mechanical devices if necessary, and safety precautions as determined in Title 22 regulations, by the Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative.*

*The Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative shall make the determination of the bedridden status of persons with developmental disabilities, in consultation with the Director of Developmental Services or his or her designated representative.*

*The Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative shall make the determination of the bedridden status of all other persons with disabilities who are not developmentally disabled.*

**BELOW-GRADE VAULT** is an enclosure consisting of four walls, a floor and a lid for the purpose of containing a flammable or combustible liquid storage tank and not intended to be occupied other than for inspection, repair or maintenance of the vault, the storage tank or related equipment.

**BELOWGROUND CONTAINER** is a storage container in which the maximum liquid level is below the surrounding grade or below a backfill berm, which is at least 10 feet (3048 mm) wide at the top and then slopes away from the container at a natural angle of repose or is retained 10 feet (3048 mm) from the container by a retaining wall and constructed of earth, concrete, solid masonry or suitable material designed to prevent the escape of liquid.

**BINARY EXPLOSIVE** is an explosive material composed of separate components, each of which is safe for storage and transportation and would not in itself be considered as an explosive.

**BINBOX** is a five-sided container with the open side facing an aisle. Binboxes are self-supporting or supported by a structure designed so that little or no horizontal or vertical space exists around the boxes.

**BLASTING AGENT** is a material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer intended for blasting. The finished product as mixed and packaged for use or shipment cannot be detonated by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap when unconfined. Under Department of Transportation regulations, blasting agents are classified and labeled as 1.5D.

**BLASTING CAP** is a shell closed at one end and containing a charge of a detonating compound which is ignited by a safety fuse. It is used for detonating explosives.

**BLEACHERS** are tiered or stepped seating facilities without backrests in which an area of 3 square feet (0.28 m<sup>2</sup>) or less is assigned per person when computing the occupant load.

**BOILING POINT** is the boiling point of a liquid at a pressure of 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa). Where an accurate boiling point is unavailable for the material in question, or for mixtures which do not have a constant boiling point, for purposes of this classification, the 10 percent point of a distillation performed in accordance with nationally recognized standards is allowed to be used as the boiling point of the liquid. See Article 90, Standard a.4.3.

**BOILOVER** is the expulsion of crude oil or certain other liquids from a burning tank in which the light fractions of the crude oil burn off, producing a heat wave in the residue which, on reaching a water strata, results in the expulsion of a portion of the contents of the tank in the form of a froth.

**BONFIRE** is the open burning of cut trees, vegetation or lumber.

**BREAK** (aerial shell) is an individual effect from an aerial shell, generally either color or noise. Aerial shells can be single break,

having only one effect, or multiple break, having two or more effects.

**Btu** is a British thermal unit, the heat necessary to raise the temperature of 1 pound (0.454 kg) of water by 1°F (0.556°C).

**BUILDING** is any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

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flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to Item 1. No material shall be classed as noncombustible which is subject to increase in combustibility or flame-spread rating, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.

**NONFLAMMABLE ATMOSPHERE** is an atmosphere in which the concentration of flammable constituents in air do not exceed 10 percent of their lower flammability limit (LFL).

**NORMAL TEMPERATURE PRESSURE (NTP)** is a temperature of 70°F (21.1°C) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere [14.7 psia (101.3 kPa)].

## SECTION 216 — O

**OCCUPANCY** is the purpose for which a building or part thereof is used or intended to be used.

**OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION.** For the purpose of this code, certain occupancies are defined as follows:

### Group A Occupancies:

Group A Occupancies include the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering together of 50 or more persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions; recreation, education or instruction; food or drink consumption; or awaiting transportation. A room or space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons and accessory to another occupancy shall be included as a part of that major occupancy. Assembly occupancies shall include the following:

**Division 1.** A building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of 1,000 or more and a legitimate stage.

**Division 2.** A building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of less than 1,000 and a legitimate stage.

**Division 2.1.** A building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of 300 or more without a legitimate stage, including such buildings used for educational purposes and not classed as Group B or E Occupancies.

**Division 3.** A building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of less than 300 without a legitimate stage, including such buildings used for educational purposes and not classed as Group B or E Occupancies.

**Division 4.** Stadiums, reviewing stands and amusement park structures not included within other Group A Occupancies.

### Group B Occupancies:

Group B Occupancies shall include buildings, structures, or portions thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, which are not classified as Group H Occupancies. Such occupancies include occupancies for the storage of records and accounts, and eating and drinking establishments with an occupant load of less than 50. Business occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Animal hospitals, kennels, pounds.
2. Automobile and other motor vehicle showrooms.
3. Banks.
4. Barber shops.
5. Beauty shops.
6. Car washes.
7. Civic administration.

8. Outpatient clinic and medical offices (where five or less patients in a tenant space are incapable of unassisted self-preservation).

9. Dry cleaning pick-up and delivery stations and self-service.

10. Educational occupancies above the 12th grade.

11. Electronic data processing.

12. Fire stations.

13. Florists and nurseries.

14. Laboratories—testing and research.

15. Laundry pick-up and delivery stations and self-service.

16. Police stations.

17. Post offices.

18. Print shops.

19. Professional services such as attorney, dentist, physician, engineer.

20. Radio and television stations.

21. Telephone exchanges.

### Group E Occupancies:

Group E Occupancies shall be:

**Division 1.** Any building used for educational purposes through the 12th grade by 50 or more persons for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.

**Division 2.** Any building used for educational purposes through the 12th grade by less than 50 persons for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.

**Division 3.** Any building or portion thereof used for day-care purposes for more than six persons.

### Group F Occupancies:

Group F Occupancies shall include the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembling, disassembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair or processing operations that are not classified as Group H Occupancies. Factory and industrial occupancies shall include the following:

**Division 1.** Moderate-hazard factory and industrial occupancies shall include factory and industrial uses which are not classified as Group F, Division 2 Occupancies, but are not limited to facilities producing the following:

1. Aircraft.
2. Appliances.
3. Athletic equipment.
4. Automobiles and other motor vehicles.
5. Bakeries.
6. Alcoholic beverages.
7. Bicycles.
8. Boats.
9. Brooms and brushes.
10. Business machines.
11. Canvas or similar fabric.
12. Cameras and photo equipment.
13. Carpets and rugs, including cleaning.
14. Clothing.
15. Construction and agricultural machinery.

16. Dry cleaning and dyeing.
17. Electronics assembly.
18. Engines, including rebuilding.
19. Photographic film.
20. Food processing.
21. Furniture.
22. Hemp products.
23. Jute products.
24. Laundries.
25. Leather products.
26. Machinery.
27. Metal.
28. Motion pictures and television filming and videotaping.
29. Musical instruments.
30. Optical goods.
31. Paper mills or products.
32. Plastic products.
33. Printing or publishing.
34. Recreational vehicles.
35. Refuse incineration.
36. Shoes.
37. Soaps and detergents.
38. Tobacco.
39. Trailers.
40. Wood, distillation.
41. Millwork (sash and door).
42. Woodworking, cabinet.

**Division 2.** Low-hazard factory and industrial occupancies shall include facilities producing noncombustible or nonexplosive materials which, during finishing, packing or processing, do not involve a significant fire hazard, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Nonalcoholic beverages.
2. Brick and masonry.
3. Ceramic products.
4. Foundries.
5. Glass products.
6. Gypsum.
7. Ice.
8. Steel products—fabrication and assembly.

**Group H Occupancies:**

Group H Occupancies shall include buildings or structures, or portions thereof, that involve the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a high fire, explosion or health hazard. Group H Occupancies shall be classified in accordance with the Building Code adopted by the jurisdiction.

**Group I Occupancies:**

Group I Occupancies shall be:

**Division 1.1.** Nurseries for the full-time care of children under the age of six (each accommodating more than five children).

Hospitals, sanitariums, nursing homes with nonambulatory patients and similar buildings (each accommodating more than five patients).

**Division 1.2.** Health-care centers for ambulatory patients receiving outpatient medical care which may render the patient incapable of unassisted self-preservation (each tenant space accommodating more than five such patients).

**Division 2.** Nursing homes for ambulatory patients, homes for children six years of age or over (each accommodating more than five patients or children).

**Division 3.** Mental hospitals, mental sanitariums, jails, prisons, reformatories and buildings where personal liberties of inmates are similarly restrained.

**EXCEPTION:** Group I Occupancies shall not include buildings used only for private residential purposes for a family group.

**Group M Occupancies:**

Group M Occupancies shall include buildings, structures, or portions thereof, used for the display and sale of merchandise, and involving stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public. Mercantile occupancies shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Department stores.
2. Drug stores.
3. Markets.
4. Paint stores without bulk handling.
5. Shopping centers.
6. Sales rooms.
7. Wholesale and retail stores.

**Group R Occupancies:**

Group R Occupancies shall be:

**Division 1.** Hotels and apartment houses.

Congregate residences (each accommodating more than 10 persons).

**Division 2. [For SFM]**

**Division 2.1.** *Residentially based, licensed facilities accommodating more than six non-ambulatory clients. This division may include ambulatory clients. Licensing categories that may use this classification include, but are not limited to: Adult Residential Facilities, Congregate Living Health Facilities, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, Group Homes, and Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill.*

**Division 2.1.1** *Residentially based, licensed facilities accommodating six or less non-ambulatory clients. This division may include ambulatory and bedridden clients. Licensing categories that may use this classification include, but are not limited to: Adult Residential Facilities, Congregate Living Health Facilities, Foster Family Homes, Group Homes, Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled Habilitative, Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled Nursing, nurseries for the full-time care of children under the age of six, but not including “infants” as defined in Section 210; Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, Small Family Homes and Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill.*

**Division 2.2** *Residentially based, licensed facilities accommodating more than six ambulatory clients. This division may include non-ambulatory clients and shall not exceed six non-ambulatory clients. Licensing categories that may use this classification include, but are not limited to: Adult Residential*

[illegible]

*Facilities, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, Group Homes, Community Treatment Facilities and Social Rehabilitation Facilities.*

**Division 2.2.1** *Residentially based, licensed facilities accommodating six or less ambulatory clients. This division may include a maximum of two non-ambulatory clients, one of whom may be bedridden. Licensing categories that may use this classification include, but are not limited to: Adult Residential Facilities, Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled Habilitative, Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled Nursing, Nursing Homes, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, Foster Family Homes, Group Homes, Small Family Homes, Community Treatment Facilities and Social Rehabilitation Facilities.*

**Division 2.3** *Residentially based, licensed facilities providing hospice care throughout accommodating more than six bedridden clients. Licensing categories that may use this classification are limited to: Congregate Living Health Facilities for the Terminally Ill and Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill.*

**Division 2.3.1** *Residentially based, licensed facilities providing hospice care throughout accommodating six or less bedridden clients. Licensing categories that may use this classification are limited to: Congregate Living Health Facilities for the Terminally Ill and Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill*

**Division 3.** Dwellings and lodging houses.

Congregate residences (each accommodating 10 persons or less).

**Group S Occupancies:**

Group S Occupancies shall include the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for storage not classified as a hazardous occupancy. Storage occupancies shall include the following:

**Division 1.** Moderate hazard storage occupancies shall include buildings or portions of buildings used for storage of combustible materials that are not classified as a Group S, Division 2 or as a Group H Occupancy.

**Division 2.** Low-hazard storage occupancies shall include buildings, structures, or portions thereof, used for storage of noncombustible materials, such as products on wood pallets or in paper cartons with or without single-thickness divisions, or in paper wrappings and shall include ice plants, power plants and pumping plants. Such products may have a negligible amount of plastic trim such as knobs, handles or film wrapping. Low-hazard storage occupancies shall include, but are not limited to, storage of the following items:

1. Beer or wine (in metal, glass or ceramic containers).

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and hotel and lodging house guest rooms. [For SFM] and in sleeping rooms of Group R, Division 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, and 6 Occupancies in accordance with the California Building Code.

Single-station smoke alarms or multiple station smoke alarms shall not be connected to a fire alarm system. See also Section 1006.2.9.1.5.

**EXCEPTION:** 1. Connection of such detectors for annunciation.

2. [For SFM] A fire alarm system with smoke detectors located in accordance with the California Building Code may be installed in lieu of smoke alarms. Upon actuation of the detector, only those notification appliances in the dwelling unit or guest room where the detector is actuated shall activate.

**1006.2.9.1.7 Smoke Alarms for One Bedridden Client.** In all facilities housing a bedridden client, smoke alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source and shall be equipped with a battery backup. Smoke alarms shall be electrically interconnected so as to cause all smoke alarms to sound a distinctive alarm signal upon actuation of any single smoke alarm. Such alarm signal shall be audible throughout the facility at a minimum level of 15 db above ambient noise level. These devices need not be interconnected to any other fire alarm device, have a control panel, or be electrically supervised or provided with emergency power.

#### 1006.2.9.2 Existing Group R Occupancies.

**1006.2.9.2.1 [For SFM] Group R, Division 2.1 and 2.3 Occupancies.** Group R, Division 2.1 and 2.3 Occupancies shall be provided with a manual and automatic fire alarm system in accordance with Section 1006.2.9 and the California Building Code.

System smoke detectors shall be installed in exit corridors and common areas. Upon actuation, these smoke detectors shall activate the fire alarm notification appliances throughout the building including those located in guestrooms and dwelling units.

Single-station smoke detectors shall be installed in guestrooms and dwelling units in accordance with the California Building Code, Section 310.9. Upon actuation these smoke detectors shall only annunciate within such questroom and dwelling unit and shall not activate the fire alarm system notification appliances that are located throughout the building.

System smoke detectors and trouble conditions alarms shall be annunciated at a location that is constantly attended within the building.

**EXCEPTION:** Buildings housing nonambulatory clients on the first story only, and which are protected throughout by the following:

1. An approved and supervised automatic sprinkler system, as specified in the California Building Code, which upon activation will initiate the fire alarm system to notify all occupants.
2. A manual fire alarm system in accordance with this section and the California Building Code.

**1006.2.9.2.2 [For SFM] Group R, Division 2.2 Occupancies.** Group R, Division 2.2 Occupancies shall be provided with an approved manual fire alarm system in accordance with Section 1006.2.9 and the California Building Code.

**1006.2.9.2.3 [For SFM] Group R, Division 2.1.1. and 2.2.1 Occupancies.** In addition to smoke alarms required by Section 1006.2.9.1.6, Group R, Division 2.1.1 and 2.2.1 Occupancies shall be provided with one manual pull station at a location approved by

the authority having jurisdiction. Such pull station shall actuate a distinctive fire alarm signal, which shall be audible throughout the facility. These devices need not be interconnected to any other fire alarm device, electrically supervised or provided with emergency power.

#### 1006.2.9.3 Smoke Alarms in Existing Group R Occupancies.

**1006.2.9.3.1 General.** Existing Group R Occupancies not already provided with single-station smoke [For SFM] alarms shall be provided with approved single-station smoke alarms. Installation shall be in accordance with Section 1006.2.9.3.2.

**EXCEPTION:** In Group R, Divisions 2.1.1 and 2.2.1 Occupancies housing a bedridden client, shall comply with Section 1006.2.9.1.7.

**1006.2.9.3.2 Installation.** Approved single-station smoke [For SFM] alarms shall be installed in existing dwelling units, congregate residences, and hotel and lodging houseguest rooms.

**1006.2.9.3.3 Locations within existing Group R Occupancies.** In dwelling units, [For SFM] smoke alarms shall be mounted on the ceiling or wall at a point centrally located in the corridor or area giving access to each separate sleeping area. Where sleeping rooms are on an upper level, the detector shall be placed at the center of the ceiling directly above the stairway. Smoke alarms shall also be installed in the basement of dwelling units having a stairway, which opens, from the basement into the dwelling. In hotel, lodging house and congregate residence sleeping rooms, smoke alarms shall be located on the ceiling or wall of each sleeping room.

**1006.2.10 Group S Occupancies.** See Section 1006.2.12.

**1006.2.11 Group U Occupancies.** No requirements.

#### 1006.2.12 Special uses and conditions.

##### 1006.2.12.1 Amusement buildings.

**1006.2.12.1.1 General.** An approved smoke-detection system shall be provided in amusement buildings in accordance with Section 1006.2.12.1.

**EXCEPTION:** In areas where ambient conditions will cause a smoke-detection system to alarm, an approved alternate type of automatic detector shall be installed.

**1006.2.12.1.2 Alarm system.** Activation of any single smoke detector, the automatic sprinkler system or other automatic fire-detection device shall immediately sound an alarm in the building at a constantly supervised location from which the manual operation of systems noted in Section 1006.2.12.1.3 can be initiated.

**1006.2.12.1.3 System response.** The activation of two or more smoke detectors, a single smoke detector monitored by an alarm verification zone, the automatic sprinkler system or other approved fire-detection device shall automatically:

1. Stop confusing sounds and other visual effects,
2. Activate approved directional exit marking, and
3. Cause illumination of the means of egress with light of not less than 1 footcandle (10.8 lx) at the walking surface.

**1006.2.12.1.4 Public address system.** The public address system is also allowed to serve as an alarm.

##### 1006.2.12.2 High-rise buildings.

**1006.2.12.2.1 General.** Group B office buildings and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, each having floors used for human occupancy located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest

level of fire department vehicle access, shall be provided with an automatic fire alarm system and a communication system in accordance with Section 1006.2.12.2.

**1006.2.12.2.2 Automatic fire alarm system.** Smoke detectors shall be provided in accordance with Section 1006.2.12.2.2. Smoke detectors shall be connected to an automatic fire alarm system. The actuation of any detector required by Section 1006.2.12.2.2 shall operate the emergency voice alarm-signaling system and shall place into operation all equipment necessary to prevent the recirculation of smoke. Smoke detectors shall be located as follows:

1. In every mechanical equipment, electrical, transformer, telephone equipment, elevator machine or similar room, and in elevator lobbies. Elevator lobby detectors shall be connected to an alarm verification zone or be listed as a releasing device;
2. Smoke detectors for the control of air conditioning and ventilating systems shall be located as required by NFPA 90A, chapter 4, and installed per UFC Standard 10-2, and
3. For Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, in all interior corridors serving as a means of egress for an occupant load of 10 or more.

**1006.2.12.2.3 Emergency voice alarm-signaling system.** The operation of any automatic fire detector, sprinkler or water-flow device shall automatically sound an alert tone followed by voice instructions giving appropriate information and directions on a general or selective basis to the following terminal areas:

1. Elevators,
2. Elevator lobbies,
3. Corridors,
4. Exit stairways,
5. Rooms and tenant spaces exceeding 1,000 square feet (93 m<sup>2</sup>) in area,
6. Dwelling units in apartment houses,
7. Hotel guest rooms or suites, and
8. Areas of refuge. (As defined in the Building Code.)

A manual override for emergency voice communication shall be provided for all paging zones.

The emergency voice alarm-signaling system shall be designed and installed in accordance with the [For SFM] California Building Code and NFPA 72 as amended in Article 91.

**1006.2.12.2.4 Fire department communication system.** A two-way, approved fire department communication system shall be provided for fire department use. It shall operate between the central control station and elevators, elevator lobbies, emergency and standby power rooms and at entries into enclosed stairways.

**1006.2.12.3 Buildings with atriums.** Actuation of an atrium smoke-control system required by the Building Code shall initiate an audible fire alarm signal in designated portions of the building.

**1006.2.12.4 High-piled combustible storage uses.** When required by Article 81, high-piled combustible storage uses shall be provided with an automatic fire-detection system.

**1006.2.12.5 [For SFM] Automatic smoke detection system egress control devices.** Smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with this section when required for use with special egress control devices.

**1006.2.12.5.1 [For SFM] In other than Group I Occupancies, for single-story buildings smoke detectors shall be installed at ceilings throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces.**

*For multiple story buildings smoke detectors shall be installed throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces for the story where special egress-control devices are installed. Additional detectors are required on adjacent stories where occupants of those stories utilize the same exit egress.*

**1006.2.12.5.2 [For SFM] For Group I Occupancies, smoke detectors shall be installed at ceilings throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces of smoke-compartments where special egress-control devices are installed. Additional detectors are required in adjacent smoke-compartments where occupants of those compartments utilize the same exit egress.**

**1006.2.12.6 Corridors in office uses.** When required by the Building Code for corridors in lieu of one-hour corridor construction, smoke detectors shall be installed within office corridors in accordance with their listing. The actuation of any detector shall activate alarms audible in all areas served by the corridor.

**1006.2.12.7 Aerosol storage uses.** When required by Article 88, aerosol storage rooms and general purpose warehouses containing aerosols shall be provided with an approved manual alarm system.

**1006.2.12.8 Smoke-control systems.** An approved automatic smoke-detection system shall be provided when required by the Building Code for automatic control of a smoke-control system.

**1006.2.12.9 Lumber, plywood and veneer mills.** Lumber, plywood and veneer mills shall be provided with a manual fire alarm system. See Section 3004.5.2.

**1006.2.13 [For SFM] Group C Occupancies.** Every building or structure used or intended for sleeping purposes shall be provided with an automatic smoke-detector system.

**EXCEPTION:** Buildings and structures in existence and in operation prior to January 11, 1985.

## 1006.3 General System Design and Installation Requirements.

**1006.3.1 Design standards.** Fire alarm systems, automatic fire detectors, Emergency Voice Alarm Communication Systems and notification devices shall be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with [For SFM] the appropriate standards of NFPA\_72 as amended in Article 91 of the California Building Code, California Mechanical Code and the California Electrical Code.

**1006.3.2 Equipment.** Systems and components shall be [For SFM] California State Fire Marshal listed and approved for the purpose for which they are installed.

### 1006.3.3 System layout and operation.

**1006.3.3.1 Manual fire alarm boxes.** When a manual fire alarm system is required, manual fire alarm boxes shall be distributed throughout so they are readily accessible, unobstructed, and are located in the normal path of exit travel from the area and as follows:

1. At every exit from every level.
2. Additional fire alarm boxes shall be located so that travel distance to the nearest box does not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm).

When fire alarm systems are not monitored, an approved permanent sign that reads LOCAL ALARM ONLY—CALL FIRE DEPARTMENT shall be installed adjacent to each manual fire alarm box.

**EXCEPTION 1:** Separate signs need not be provided when the manufacturer has permanently provided this information on the manual fire alarm box.

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**EXCEPTION 2:** *[For SFM] When the individual dwelling units are served by a single stairway, additional boxes at other than the ground floor may be omitted.*

**1006.3.3.1.1 [For SFM] Height** Manual fire alarm boxes shall be a minimum of 42 inches (1066 mm) and a maximum of 48 inches (1219 mm), measured vertically from the floor level to the operable part of each manual fire alarm box.

**1006.3.3.2 Control units, annunciator panels and access keys.**  
The alarm control unit, remote annunciator panel and access keys to locked fire alarm equipment shall be installed and maintained in an approved location.

**1006.3.3.3** Alarm initiation and signal.

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## V

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## HISTORY NOTE APPENDIX

### CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE

#### (Title 24, Part 9, California Code of Regulations)

For prior history, see the History Note Appendix to the California Fire Code 1998 Triennial Edition Published in December 1998 and effective July 1, 1999.

1. (DSA/SS 2/01) Adoption of necessary structural safety amendments to the 1998 California Building Code (CCR Title 24, Part 2) for public schools, community colleges and state-owned or state-leased essential services buildings. Approved by the Building Standards commission on September 25, 2001 and effective on November 1, 2002.

2. (OSHDP 2.01) adoption of the material and structural standards of the 1997 Uniform Building Code with necessary amendments (CCR, Title 24, Part 2) for hospital buildings and correctional treatment centers. Approved by the Building Standards Commission on September 25<sup>th</sup> and effective on November 1, 2002

3. (HCD 1/01) Adoption of amendments to the California Building Code (CCR, Title 24, Part 2) for hotels, motels, lodging houses, apartment houses, dwellings, employee housing, factory built housing, and permanent buildings and accessory buildings in mobile home parks and special occupancy parks. Approved by the Building Standards Commission on November 28, 2001 and effective on November 1, 2002.

4. (SFM 1/01) Adoption of various amendments to the fire and panic safety standards in the California Building Code (CCR, Title 24, Part 2) for State Fire Marshal regulated occupancies. Approved by the Building Standards Commission on November 28, 2001 and effective on November 1, 2002.

5. (SFM EF 4/02) Amend various sections of Part 9. Approved as emergency by the California Building Standards Commission on May 2, 2002 and filed with the Secretary of State on May 3, 2002. Effective July 1, 2002.

6. (SFM EF 4/02) Amend various sections of Part 9. Approved as permanent by the California Building Standards Commission on September 18, 2002 and filed with the Secretary of State on September 19, 2002. Effective September 19, 2002.

7. (SFM EF 01/03) Senate Bill 1896 Bedridden Clients in Residential Care Facilities – Repealed emergency expired on January 8, 2004.

8. (SFM EF 01/04) Senate Bill 1896 Bedridden Clients in Residential Care Facilities. Amend various sections of the California Fire Code and the California Building Code. Approved on an emergency basis by the California Building Standards Commission on November 18, 2004, effective November 22, 2004.